James and Ann (Bolton)

McCalla

In Pennsylvania & Iowa

This is not the final report on this family-will continue to look for document especially in Scotland and Ireland. Will send an updated version at a later date. I did notice a number of typing errors (a way too many) but will correct them on the next version.

Things I might find out (and maybe not) A copy of a deed showing a burial plot in Elkdale Cemetery that James sold in 1857 along with about 1/2 acres of land----possible the Mccalla's moving from Scotland to Ireland after 1810 as Christain had a different name (Mcauley) when she married James Bruce back in Scotland in 1824---did Archibald and James and John come first with a wife and maybe a sister of James and then James Bruce and Chistain and William came at a later time--will try to talk with a Joseph McAlla of Clifford to see what he knows-he has the mill wheels out of the old mill at his house-=maybe other things-a listing of Williams heirs-Ann Boltons family and where they came from and if they left where did they go---think I have some leads of some of this but some or all might pan out and again maybe not.

ndfather Sam McCalla used to visit an Archibald Mcauley up
ne-I think they were related -might be able to find out how

I will continue my research for James McCalla Jr. and Ann (Bolton) McCalla in Scotland and Ireland. But for now, I would like to share some of my findings for these individuals as it relates to their sojourn in Pennsylvania and Iowa. If I find out other information from Pa. and Iowa I will include that information when I send out what I find from their lives in either Scotland or Ireland or both.

My mother (Elizabeth Louise Huggins) McCalla made tremendous progress in identifying our branch of the McCalla family. She worked tirelessly, seeking out any information that she could obtain about James McCalla Jr and Ann (Bolton) McCalla. She used that information to tell a portion of this families story. This work was accomplished without the aid of a computer or free long-distance telephone service or without extensive travel to hunt for new leads or verify existing stories. Everyone who reads this should be thankful for the basic outline that she provided for the James McCalla Jr. family.

In mathematics, students are often told not to put a lot of stock into a conclusion that is derived out of a false premise. When James McCalla Jr. was introduced onto the scene it was my mother's belief that his father must have been James McCalla Sr. (That conclusion held true in many instances in this country). In Scotland in the early days it was customary for the first son that was born to be named after the paternal grandfather and the second son to be named after the maternal grandfather with the girls that were born named the other way. If a grandfather were still living or someone else in the family with that same first name the younger person would always have the title Jr. following their name.

Editors note: Some of the earlier birthdates seem to vary by a few years. Maybe some of these are actual birthdates and others might be baptismal dates. Some of them are consistent. I was told by a British genealogist that distance and maybe planting and/or harvesting times prevented some families from having their children baptized in a timely fashion.

The name McCalla has changed over the variables of time and location. I believe that in Iowa that their name was always spelled McCalla. Ann Bolton in Philadelphia (after her marriage) used this same spelling. In Clifford township, Susquahana county Pa where the McCalla's lived the spelling was either Mc Alla or McCalla. On their tombstones in Elkdale Cemetery all of this family used the spelling of Mc Alla with a space for an additional letter between the c and the A (maybe room for another C??) The early name for their town was McAllas Mills. Their baptismal records from Scotland used the spelling of McAlla. However, most of historical books for the counties of Northeastern Pa used the spelling of McCalla and in examining some of the legal papers for deeds and wills the name was spelled McCalla.

James McCalla was the first son born to Archibald and Martha (Anderson) McCalla. Archibald was born in 1771 in Scotland and Martha was born in 1776 in Scotland. For a number of years they lived in Labert, Stirling, Scotland. This is where their 4 children were baptized. They were married in 1798. Archibald McCalla died September 6, 1850 in Clifford township Pa and is buried in the Elkdale Cemetery, Clifford township, Susquahana county Pa. His wife Martha died on February 23, 1848 in the same town and is also buried at the Elkdale Cemetery. The McCalla's oldest child was a girl named Christain (baptized in 1803) possibly born in 1799. She married James Bruce from Stirling Scotland who was born in 1801 and died in 1838. They didn't have any children. Both of them are buried in the Elkdale Cemetery, Clifford township, Susquahana Pa.

The second child is the focus of this report, namely James. He was born(or possibly baptized)on July 3, 1804 in Labert, Stirling, Scotland.

He died January 31, 1877 and is buried in the Reformed Presbyterian church cemetery three miles south and one mile west of Clarinda (Page County) Iowa.

The third child that was born to this family was named William. He was born May 31, 1806 and was baptized Jun 11, 1806 at Larbert, Stirling, Scotland. He died from an accident on November 24,May 1862 and is buried in the Elkdale Cemetery. He was married to May Russell who was born in Pennsyvania and died April 19,1883 and is also buried in the Elkdale Cemetery.

The fourth child that was born was John. He was born May 25,1809 in Labert, Stirling, Scotland. He died March 24, 1853 in Clifford Pa and is buried in the Elkdale Cemetery. John never married. A copy of his death certificate is attached. The death certificate was signed by brother James on July 18, 1853. James was also the administrator of John's estate, most of which was put into Williams name in 1858.

Christain Mcalla
in the Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

Name:	Christain Mcalla
Gender:	Female
Baptism Date:	17 Feb 1803
Baptism Place:	Larbert, Stirling, Scotland
Father:	Archibald Mcalla
Mother:	Martha Anderson
FHL Film Number:	1041953, 0102122

James Bruce
in the Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 15

Name:	James Bruce
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	30 Jan 1801
Birth Place:	Stirling, Stirling, Scotland
Father:	William Bruce
Mother:	Marion Falconer
FHL Film Number:	1041977, 0102132

James Bruce
in the Scotland, Select Marriages, 1561-1910

Name:	James Bruce
Gender:	Male
Marriage Date:	23 Jul 1824
Marriage Place:	Glasgow,Lanark,Scotland
Spouse:	Christian Mcaulay
FHL Film Number:	0102923, 0102927, 1042941, 0102922,

James Mcala
in the Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

Name:	James Mcala
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	3 Jul 1804
Birth Place:	, Larbert, Stirling, Scotland
Baptism Place:	, Larbert, Stirling, Scotland
Father:	Archibald Mcala
Mother:	Martha Anderson
FHL Film Number:	1041953
Reference ID:	2:17VRZR4

William Mcalla
in the Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

Name:	William Mcalla
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	31 May 1806
Baptism Date:	11 Jun 1806
Baptism Place:	, Larbert, Stirling, Scotland
Father:	Archibald Mcalla
Mother:	Martha Anderson
FHL Film Number:	1041953
Reference ID:	2:17VS5TJ

John Mcalla
in the Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950

Name:	John Mcalla
Gender:	Male
Birth Date:	25 May 1809
Birth Place:	, Larbert, Stirling, Scotland
Baptism Place:	, Larbert, Stirling, Scotland
Father:	John Mcalla
Mother:	Martha Anderson
FHL Film Number:	1041953
Reference ID:	2:17VSLZL

John McAlla
in the Pennsylvania, Deaths, 1852-1854

Name:	John McAlla
Gender:	Male
Death Date:	24 Mar 1853
Death Place:	Clifford, Pennsylvania
Registration County:	Susquehanna
Age at Death:	43
Birth Date:	1810
Birth Place:	Sterlingshire, Sotland
Father:	Archibald McAlla
Mother:	Martha Anderson

1. Full name of deceased, John McAlla
2. Color, White
3. Sex, Male
4. Age, Forty three
5. Name of father of deceased, Archebald McAlla
6. Name of mother of deceased, Martha Anderson
7. Occupation, Miller
8. Place of birth, Sterlingshire Scotland
9. Name of wife of deceased,
10. Name of husband of deceased,
11. Name of issue living,
12. Date of birth and date of death, 1810 — 24 March 1853
13. Cause of death, Pleurisy
14. Name of place, town or township and county in which the person died, Clifford Township Susq Co Pa
15. Name and location of burial ground in which interred, Clifford
16. Name of person returning certificate, Jaana McAlla
17. Residence of such person, Clifford
18. Date of certificate, July 18 1853
19. Date of registration, J T Langdon Register
20. Signature of register or his deputy, I certify the above to be a copy

I received five pages of handwritten notes from Lewis White (New York) who was married to an heir of James' brother William. Some of the notes were a conversation with Archibald James McCalla (a son of William). He was born in 1859 and died in 1937. In the following picture he is shown with his wife in 1906 at the Clifford Creamery. This was just across the street from the McCalla house but wasn't built when our subject lived in that town.

In the handwritten notes Archibald James (nephew of our subject) recounts "Archibald and Martha with their four children came to Pennsylvania in 1828.
The trip across the Atlantic took six weeks. The Russells and Tinkers came about that time also." (Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Tinker and Mrs. McCalla were sisters and they all lived in close proximity to each other in this area of Clifford Pa.)
"They settled at the joining of two creeks. They built a saw mill, a grist mill, a tin ship and a store, as well as houses. (You will notice in the drawing the position of the main McCalla house and across the street the house that their daughter Mrs. Bruce live in.) They built dams on both creeks, using the lower dam for water power to run the mills. Back of the store was a small room where whiskey was distilled."

The following is a map of some of the McCalla properties as remembered by our subjects niece and nephew (children of William) James Archibald and Martha. These business's were in our subject's brother John's name on various tax rolls (except the blacksmith shop).

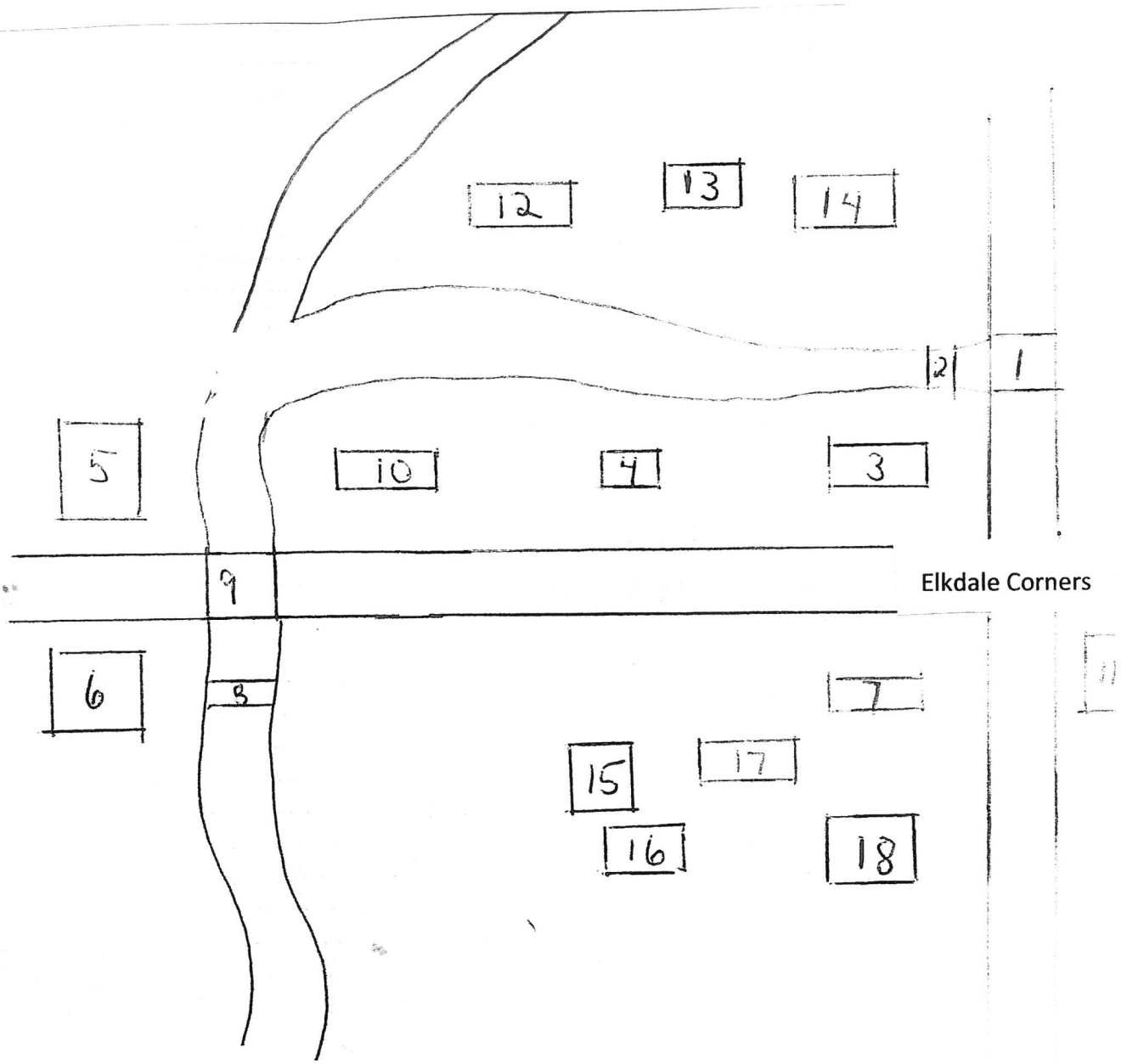
A map of the buildings of McAlla City or Clifford Pa around 1845 as remembers by our subjects neice and nephew Martha and James Archibald:

1. Bridge 2. dam across the river 3. home of James Bruce and Christain 4. distillery and store 5. saw mill 6. grist mill 7. McAlla home

8. dam across the river 9. bridge 10. black smith shop 11. tin shop 12. barn 13. hen coop 14. corn crib 15. barn 16. barn 17. shed

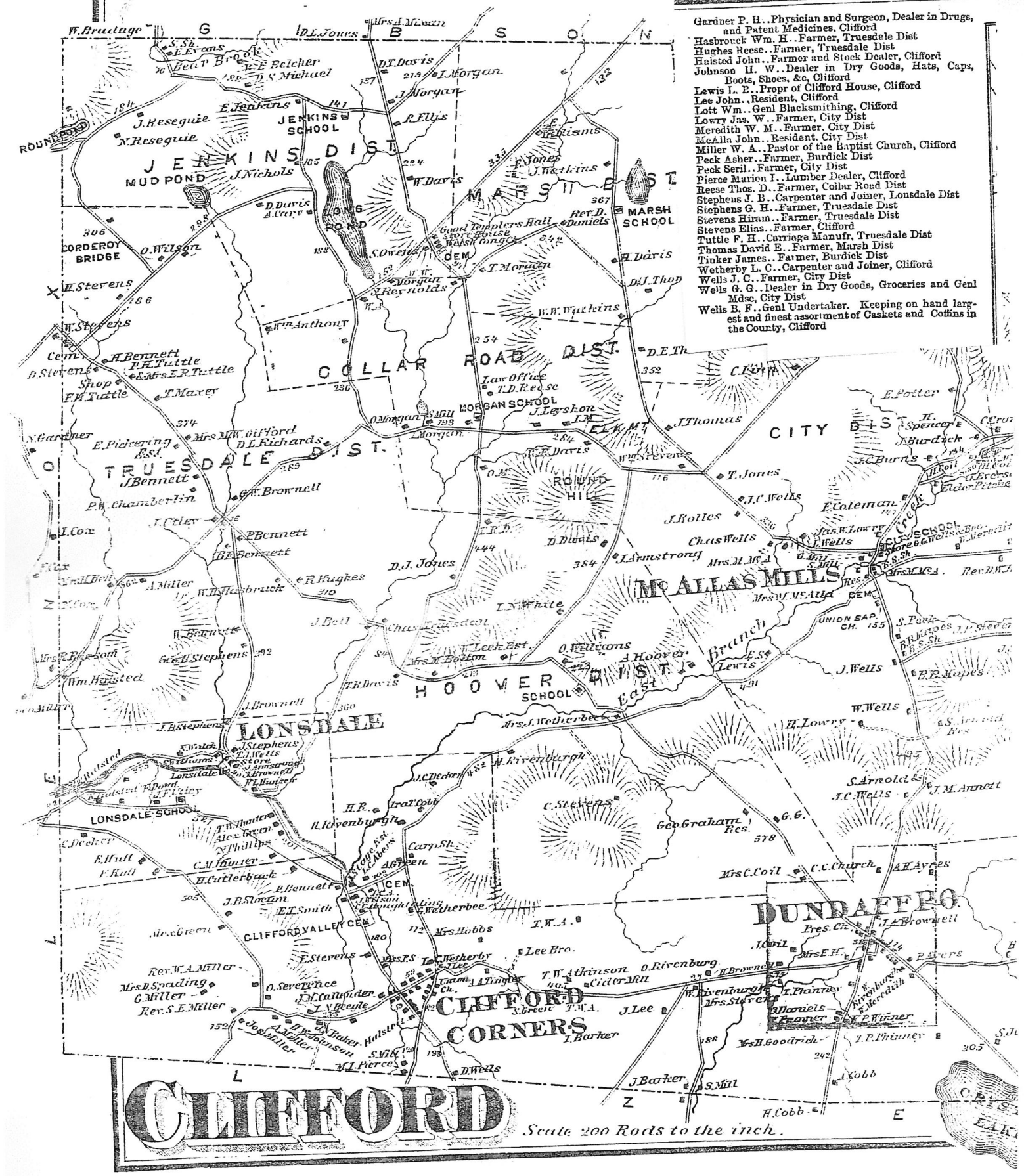
18. barn

From the tax records the McAlla's owed both houses and the distillery and store, the saw mill, the grist mill and the tin shop. Whether the barns and shed were owned by them I don't know.As can be seen this town pretty much belonged to the McCalla family from the year 1831. Hence, it carried the name McAlla's Mills or McAlla City for many years. The following is an early map of this area (obviously after 1831). Notice that John McAlla is listed as a resident business man. Virtually all of the McAlla property was held in John's name.



Clifford Township
Business Notices

Gardner P. H..Physician and Surgeon, Dealer in Drugs, and Patent Medicines, Clifford
Hasbrouck Wm. H..Farmer, Truesdale Dist
Hughes Reese..Farmer, Truesdale Dist
Halsted John..Farmer and Stock Dealer, Clifford
Johnson H. W..Dealer in Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c, Clifford
Lewis L. B..Propr of Clifford House, Clifford
Lee John..Resident, Clifford
Lott Wm..Genl Blacksmithing, Clifford
Lowry Jas. W..Farmer, City Dist
Meredith W. M..Farmer, City Dist
McAlla John..Resident, City Dist
Miller W. A..Pastor of the Baptist Church, Clifford
Peck Asher..Farmer, Burdick Dist
Peck Seril..Farmer, City Dist
Pierce Marion I..Lumber Dealer, Clifford
Reese Thos. D..Farmer, Collar Road Dist
Stephens J. B..Carpenter and Joiner, Lonsdale Dist
Stephens G. H..Farmer, Truesdale Dist
Stevens Hiram..Farmer, Truesdale Dist
Stevens Elias..Farmer, Clifford
Tuttle F. H..Carriage Manufr, Truesdale Dist
Thomas David E..Farmer, Marsh Dist
Tinker James..Farmer, Burdick Dist
Wetherby L. C..Carpenter and Joiner, Clifford
Wells J. C..Farmer, City Dist
Wells G. G..Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Genl Mdse, City Dist
Wells B. F..Genl Undertaker. Keeping on hand largest and finest assortment of Caskets and Coffins in the County, Clifford



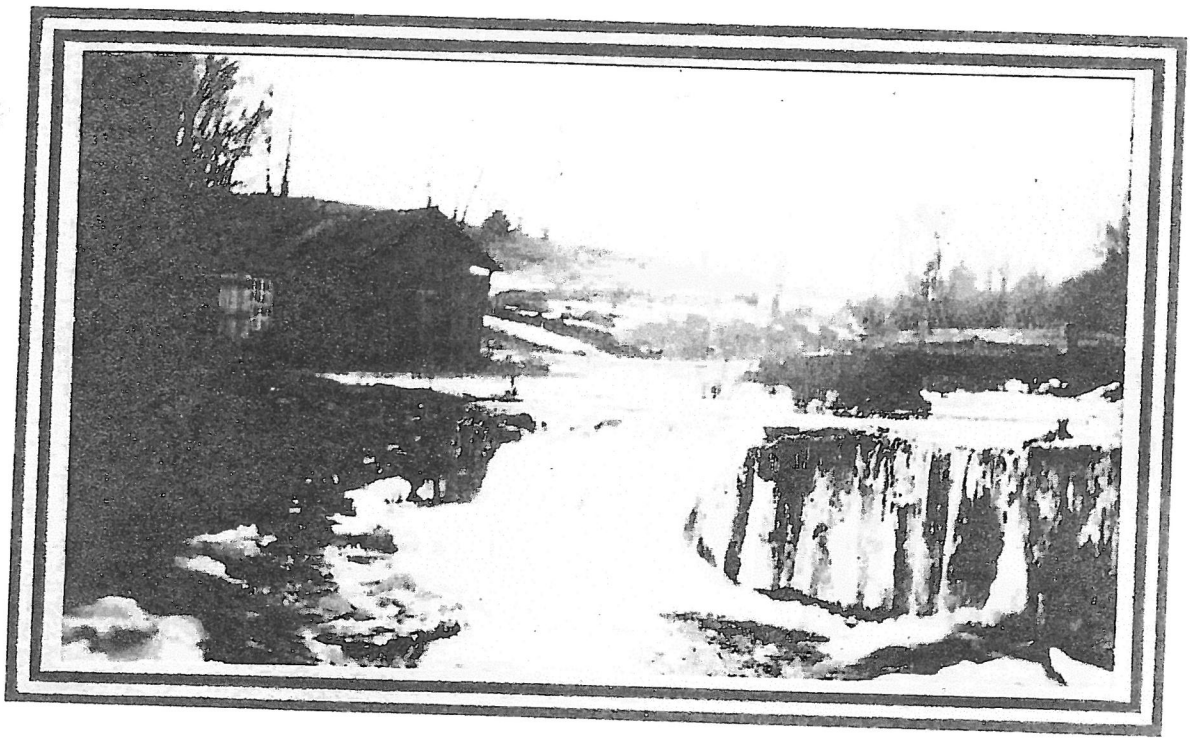
The following is an account for the history of Clifford. Obviously the editor made an error on the names as James should have been listed last rather than William. James is the one that left that area around 1857 and William stayed until his death in 1862 as a result of an accident at the mill.
In the handwritten notes they go on to say "William injured his arm in his saw mill and he died of blood poisoning . His wife lived for nearly 20 years after that but she never crossed the bridge to the mill after his death and never wore anything but black dresses. His son James never remembered his father. The distillery and store were closed around 1859 and made into a house. This building had plank floors and sides, huge beams in the corners and also in the room upstairs. There was a beam that goes around the rooms just below the windows that were held together with wooden pegs"

Stocker 1887 - Clifford Towship

Elkdale has a post-office, store, mill, church and school-house, and half a dozen dwellings. The post office was established at the store of G. G. Wells, in December, 1877, as a private office, but since 1881 has been a regular office in the postal service. A daily mail from Dundaff is supplied. The firm of Gould & Phelps not only operated the mills, but also distilled liquor and had a store. In 1831 the McCalla Brothers (John, James and William) became the owners of the mills and distillery, which they carried on extensively, the latter until 1857. In its best days the mill had three runs of stones and had a large capacity. In 1862 it was owned by William McCalla, who died that fall from injuries received in the mill. It is still owned by his heirs but is operated in a small way, only. The saw-mill and distillery buildings have been removed.

http://search.ancestry.com/search/collections/1850usfedcenancestry/5372198/printer-friend... 2/21/2016

The following two pictures were of the grist mill that they owned and operated.



From the mid-1830's to the early 1850's the McCalla enterprises enjoyed a local monopoly.

Susquehanna County

Historical Records Dept.

The first McCalla to appear on the Clifford tax rolls was John McCalla in 1834 with a gristmill. In 1837 a Distillery was added. John first bought property in Clifford Township in 1833, about 100 acres.

Several years of tax records showed that in 1834 John McCalla owned a grist mill worth $100. In 1838, John was taxed on a grist mill and a distillery worth a total of $150. In 1852, John McCalla owned 160 acres of land (60 acres from his James Bruce's estate) worth $1150, a grist mill worth $200, a saw mill worth $100, and a distillery worth $50. He also was taxed for2 horses, 2 oxen and 7 cows, and for $200 on money that was loaned at interest.
James and William were taxed for each possessing a common gold watch each valued at $50. (Who has great-grandpa James' golden watch???)
After his death, John's estate was transferred into William's name in 1858 and in 1859 he was taxed on 160 acres of land worth $1800 and for 3 horses, 2 oxen and 5 cows.

However in 1852, things begin to change for the McCalla's as people begin to open other mills upstream from them and closer to the existing natural resources.

. Lees than a mile above the McCalla mills Holloway and James W. Lowry built a saw-mill in 1852, raising the frame without the use of liquor for the men who assisted-an unusual event in that period.

Elkdale Cemetery

Elkdale, PA; 41.680030° N, 75.552150° W

Mason, William

McAll, Archbald

McAll, James

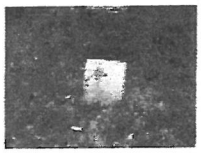
McAll, John

McAll, Martha

McAlla

McAlla, Archie, Harold

McAlla, James


McAlla, M

McAlla, Martha

McAlla, May

McAlla, MC

Here are pics of the stones in the Elkdale cemetery.

54 May wife of William McAlla died Jun 19, 1883 (month probably wrong, can't read age)
55 William McAlla died Nov 21, 1862 AE 53 yrs (month probably wrong)

58 John McAlla died May 23, 1853 Age 43 yrs
59 Martha wife of A. McAlla died Feb 23, 1848 (can't read age)
60 A. McAlla (not readable)

(Any of this could be wrong since the stones are so hard to read.)

Book by Janet has Archie's death as 9-6-1850, age 76 yrs.; wife Martha 2-23-1848, age 74.

McAlla stones are second row in photo 61.

Editor's note: There was another family named James McAlla in Elkdale who arrived a few years later than our subject-maybe a cousin and in these pictures there are graves from the next generation of these families. I have included two pictures of the Elkdale Cemetery one taken from outside the cemetery and the other one from within the cemetery.
Also, the name Elkdale was the name given after McAlla's mills and came from the numerous amount of elk that inhabited the mountains around this area.

ELKDALE
CEMETERY
Established 1817

www.historical-data.com
www.historical-data.com

I will enclose an article about William Tinker (born 1759 in Scotland and died in Clifford township ,Pa and is buried with his wife May on the Tinker family farm) for a couple of reasons: 1) he was and uncle of our main subject James McCalla and came to the same area of Pa. at about the same time as the McCalla's 2) The McCalla boys were about the same age as the Tinker boys and 3) Mr. Tinker bought a spinning wheel upon his arrival in the U. S. and put his boys to work on the spinning wheel to help with family expenses. My question is, did the McCalla's do the same thing and buy a spinning wheel and put at least James to work spinning to enhance the family income?
James is listed on the census records as a miller in Elkdale. The Tinker boys gave up weaving after 2 years and entered into the farming business with their father. I believe it is quite possible that James followed this same pattern but when the family income went "south" in the early 1850's that quite possibly he tried to revert to weaving as a way to support himself and his family in Manayunk, Pa.
May Tinker pictured below would have been James' mothers sister or William Tinker's wife.

May Tinker

William and May (Anderson)

In 1817 the parents brought their family to the New World so that their three sons might avoid serving in the British army. After spending the winter in New York City, they removed to Little Britain, Orange Co., N. Y., where the father purchased a loom and engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth and stockings for two years, his sons doing the work, while he lived practically retired after coming to this country. After two years spent in Little Britain he came to Susquehanna county, Penn., and purchased the farm now occupied by his grandson, Robert Tinker, it still being known as the old William Tinker farm. His first purchase consisted of 103 acres, on which stood a little log cabin, but only a small tract had been cleared. To the work of improvement and cultivation the family have since devoted their energies, until to-day it is one of the most desirable farms in Clifford township. The father died December 29, 1835, aged seventy-six years, the mother May 27, 1852, at the same age, and their remains were interred in the Tinker cemetery. They were consistent members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and most estimable people.

Admitted to the Communion of the supper for the first time in the Coldenham congregation, 1817: October 24th sacrament, Mr. Tinker, Mrs. Tinker (both marked removed from roll in 1822).

It is interesting that in all of my pages of reading that there is only one person that I have found that worked for the McCalla brothers and that man was Solomon Bolton. In this small town of under 100 people he was the only head of a Bolton family. He was born in 1798. Could he have been the one that arranged a marriage between James McCalla and Ann Bolton?

Solomon Bolton

Census

1840

Clifford Township, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, United States

327

Archibald McCalla

in the 1850 United States Federal Census

Name:	Archibald McCalla
Age:	79
Birth Year:	abt 1771
Birthplace:	Scotland
Home in 1850:	Clifford, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, USA
Gender:	Male
Family Number:	84

Household Members:

Name	Age
James McCalla	45
William McCalla	43
John McCalla	41
Archibald McCalla	79
Christeen Bruce	47
Phineas Weed	20
Samuel Waterman	17
Catherine McCalla	72
Margaret Cameron	50

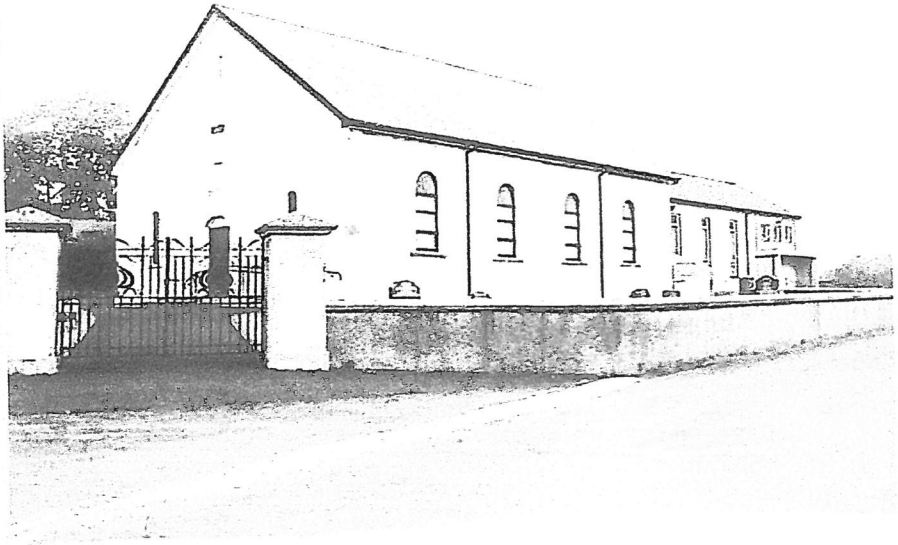
Ann Bolton was born January 28, 1831. It is believed that James McCalla sent for her to come to Philadelphia to become his wife. She came to Philadelphia along with Samuel Bolton (born 1827 and died a year after he arrived in the United States. They sailed to New York on the ship Adam Carr which went from Ireland to Glasgow and arrived in New York on May 22, 1847. They were housed in the steerage compartment of the ship.

The steerage area of the ship was once used to accommodate passengers travelling on the cheapest class of ticket, and offered only the most basic amenities, typically with limited toilet use, no privacy, and poor food. Many immigrants to the United States in the late 18th and early 19th century traveled in this area of the ships.

> The stenches become unbearable, and many of the emigrants have to be driven down; for they prefer the bitterness and danger of the storm to the pestilential air below. The division between the sexes is not carefully looked after, and the young women who are quartered among the married passengers have neither the privacy to which they are entitled nor are they much more protected than if they were living promiscuously.
>
> The food, which is miserable, is dealt out of huge kettles into the dinner pails provided by the steamship company. When it is distributed, the stronger push and crowd, so that meals are anything but orderly procedures.

Ann was a member of the Drimbolg Reformed Presbyterian church in Ireland and upon arrival in Philadelphia she joined the Second Reformed Presbyterian church (Covenanter).

"Reformed Presbyterian Church Drumbolig Re-built in 1836"
From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



The next picture is of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia where Ann was a

Ann Bolton in the New York, Passenger and Immigration Lists, 1820-1850

Name:	Ann Bolton
Arrival Date:	22 May 1847
Age:	18
Gender:	F (Female)
Port of Arrival:	New York
Port of Departure:	Glasgow
Place of Origin:	Ireland
Ship:	Adam Carr
Family Identification:	576794
Microfilm Serial Number:	M237
Microfilm Roll Number:	67

Saml. Bolton in the New York, Irish Immigrant Arrival Records, 1846-1851

Name:	Saml. Bolton
Birth Year:	abt 1827
Age:	20
Gender:	Male
Embarkation:	Glasgow
Ship:	
Occupation:	Workman/Woman
Passengers:	294
Compartment:	Steerage
Native Country:	Ireland
Destination:	USA
Arrival Place:	New York, New York, USA
Arrival Date:	22 May 1847
Transit Type:	Staying in the U.S.

Samuel Bolton in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Death Certificates Index, 1803-1915

Name:	Samuel Bolton
Birth Date:	abt 1826
Death Date:	18 Jun 1848
Death Place:	Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Age at Death:	22
Gender:	Male
FHL Film Number:	1906777

ancestry

Ann McCalla
in the 1850 United States Federal Census

Name:	Ann McCalla
Age:	19
Birth Year:	abt 1831
Birthplace:	Ireland
Home in 1850:	Philadelphia Upper Delaware Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
Gender:	Female
Family Number:	1011

Household Members:

Name	Age
Thomas Moore	31
Ellen Moore	30
Rebecca Moore	12
James Moore	10
Charles Moore	8
John Moore	5
Sarah Moore	3
Ann McCalla	19

Source Citation

Year: *1850*; Census Place: *Philadelphia Upper Delaware Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*; Roll: *M432_816*; Page: *149B*; Image: *303*

Source Information

Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Original data: Seventh Census of the United States, 1850; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Description

This database is an index to individuals enumerated in the 1850 United States Federal Census, the Seventh Census of the United States. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, age as of the census day, sex, color; birthplace, occupation of males over age fifteen, and more. No relationships were shown between members of a household. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1850 Federal Census. Learn more...

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I have included a bit about the weaving industry in Manayunk Pennsylvania. The article goes on to say that the early 1850 was very bad for this industry as everything was being upgraded. Whether James tried to work in a factory or do his own business, I'm sure it was a struggle either way. Anyways, the McCalla's decided to try getting land in Iowa and begin farming. Ed. note. Since his brother had oxen and 160 acres of land, I'm sure James had at least had some experience with a farm setting.

"Although a reference to factories as 'hell on earth' had first been made with regard to the mills of Manchester, it applied equally well to the early mills of Manayunk. Working in a dust-filled atmosphere in overheated rooms and standing and stooping for hours, Philadelphia workers developed serious disorders and diseases. The ankles of children and young adults swelled from the hours of standing, and children complained of headaches. Serious lung diseases, a type of bronchial inflammation knows as 'spinners phthisis,' were common in the unventilated cotton mills of Manayunk.

With substandard wages, long hours, horrific working conditions, and the continued threat of replacement by a machine, the atmosphere for labor unrest was ripe in what has often been referred to as the "Manchester of America." In the years

between 1830 and 1840, handloom weavers from the Kensington section of Philadelphia attempted to burn a Manayunk mill after the introduction of a special loom to weave checks, and Manayunk mill operatives organized strikes in an effort to shorten the hours in their workday. These events in the industrial village began the foundation of the American industrial class structure. The struggle of the textile workers in the mills along the canal, as Cynthia Shelton explores in her book, *The Mills of Manayunk* , began to shape a new industrial society in Philadelphia.

James McCalla and Ann Bolton were married by Rev William Starret of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of Falmouth Pa. in January, 1850.
(not a Covenanter minister in 1850)

On March 5, 1850 Ann was called before the session of her church to be disciplined for an irregular marriage. That is, being married by a minister who was not of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) church.

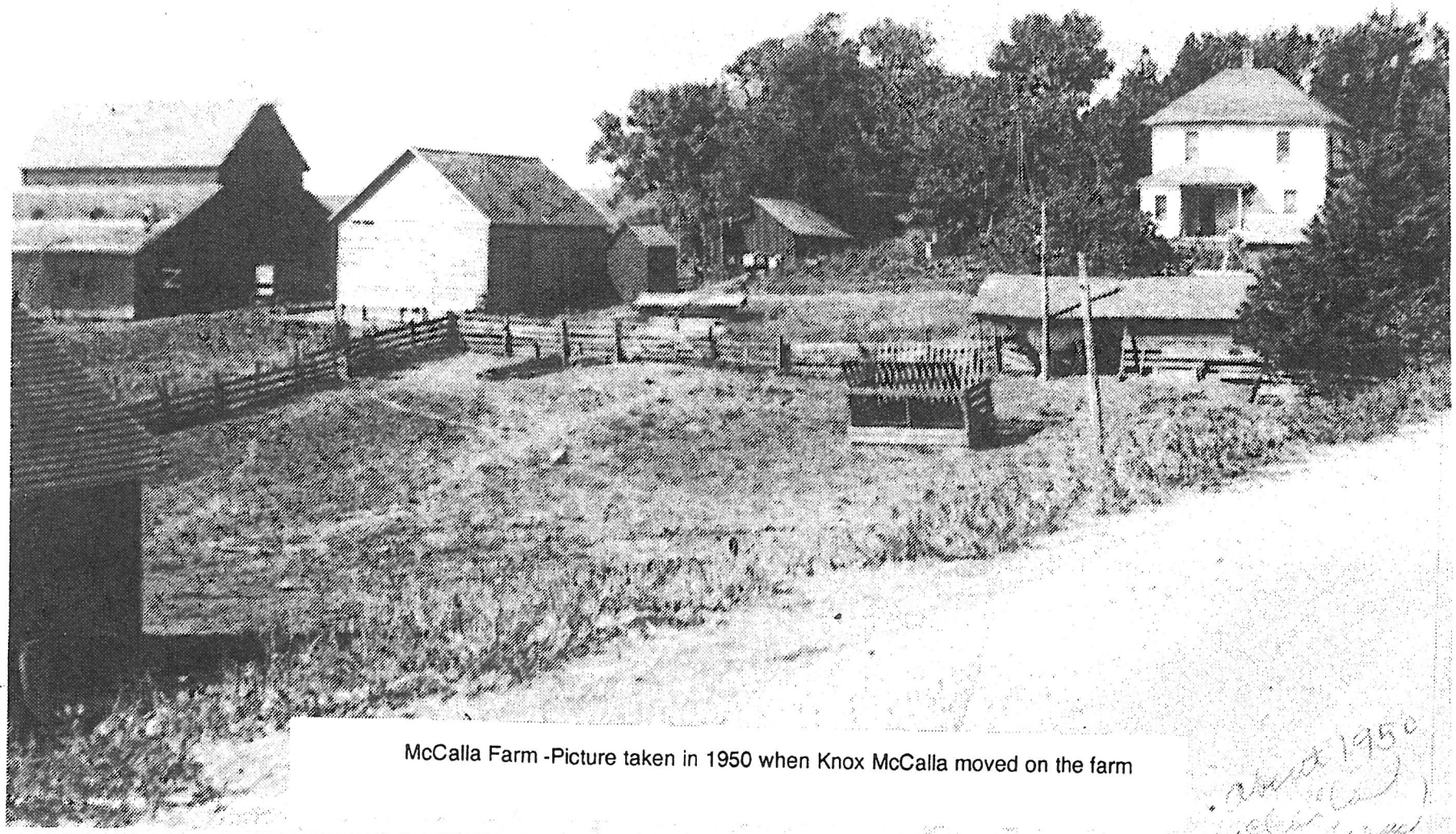
Believe it or not I have found a transcription of Session's proceedings for the years 1841-1870, and have found the following items:

1. August 9, 1847. Admitted to communicant membership Samuel and Ann Bolton from Drumblog (sp?). I am wondering whether these two might be brother and sister.
2. March 5, 1850. Case of Ann Bolton irregularly married – to appear at next meeting of Session.
3. April 2, 1850. Ann Bolton (McCauly) appeared, confessed to having been married by Rev. Wm. Starret of Fairmount (sp?). Submitted to session, was rebuked, restored.

Mr. and Mrs. McCalla had two children born in Philadelphia namely, John who was born October 24, 1850 and Mary who was born October 22, 1851. Ann lived with Thomas Moore and his family early in 1850 and by the time John was born she had moved in with Charlotte McLarne and her children. This would lead me to believe that James was spending a great deal of his time in Elkdale trying to make a living. John died in March 1853 and in July of that year James was in Elkdale before the Justice of the Peace as the administrator of John's estate.

About this same time the McCalla's has several significant deaths namely James' mother Martha (Anderson) died in 1848 and
James's father Archibald Mccalla died in 1850, Jame's brother John (unmarried) died in 1853 and Ann's brother who accompanied her to the new world died one after arrival in American in 1848. Those tragedies along with financial reverses that were happening In all of their businesses due to people leaving Clifford township, other companies building mills upstream and thus take a great deal of the McCalla's business plus the flying shuttle which automated the weaving business and made hand weaving somewhat obsolete made the McCalla's look west to obtain inexpensive land. In 1857 land was being pre-empted by many famers close to the Clarninda Iowa Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church which was located 3 miles south and one mile west of Clarinda Iowa (often called the Covenanter church road). Mr. and Mrs. McCalla along with John and a second daughter Mary left Philadelphia for greener pastures 3 miles south and 1 mile west of Clarinda Iowa in the Covenanter settlement. They bought a farm 1 mile East of the Reformed Presbyterian church which has been in the McCalla family since 1857 and is now owned by my brother and sister-in-law Lloyd and Debby McCalla.

The following is a picture of the farm that the McCalla's bought in 1857.



McCalla Farm -Picture taken in 1950 when Knox McCalla moved on the farm

about 1950

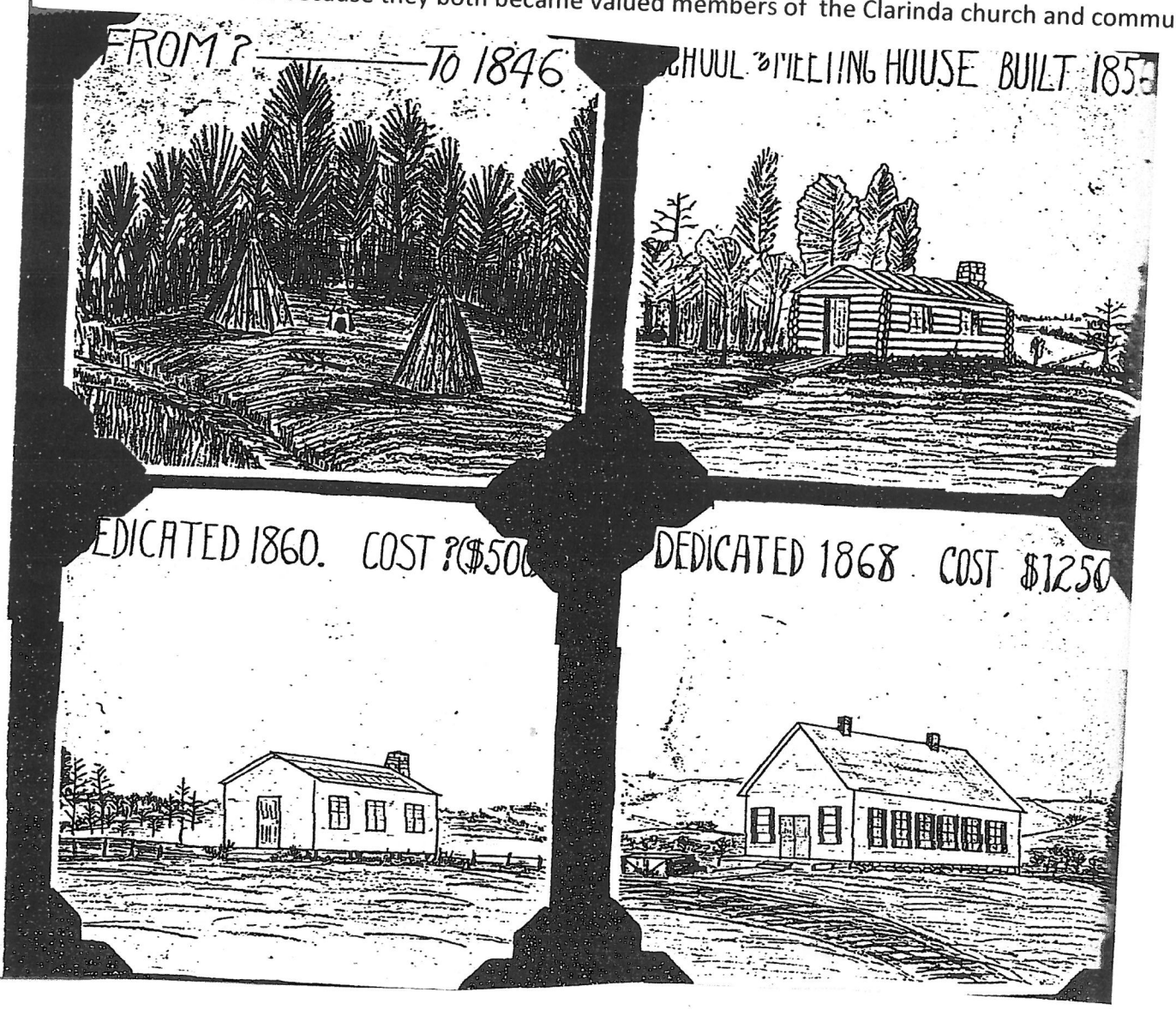
In my mother's family history (Elizabeth Huggins McCalla) she wrote that the "McCalla's came by train, boat, wagon to their new home near Clarinda. They wanted land near water and wood. They would need logs to build a log cabin. Clarinda was very primitive at this time and would certainly be a big change for them. They had come to the boundless prairie where they could ride for miles without coming to a fence to impede progress. This had been a great hunting ground for the Indians as the thickets near the river were full of buffalo, deer and elk."

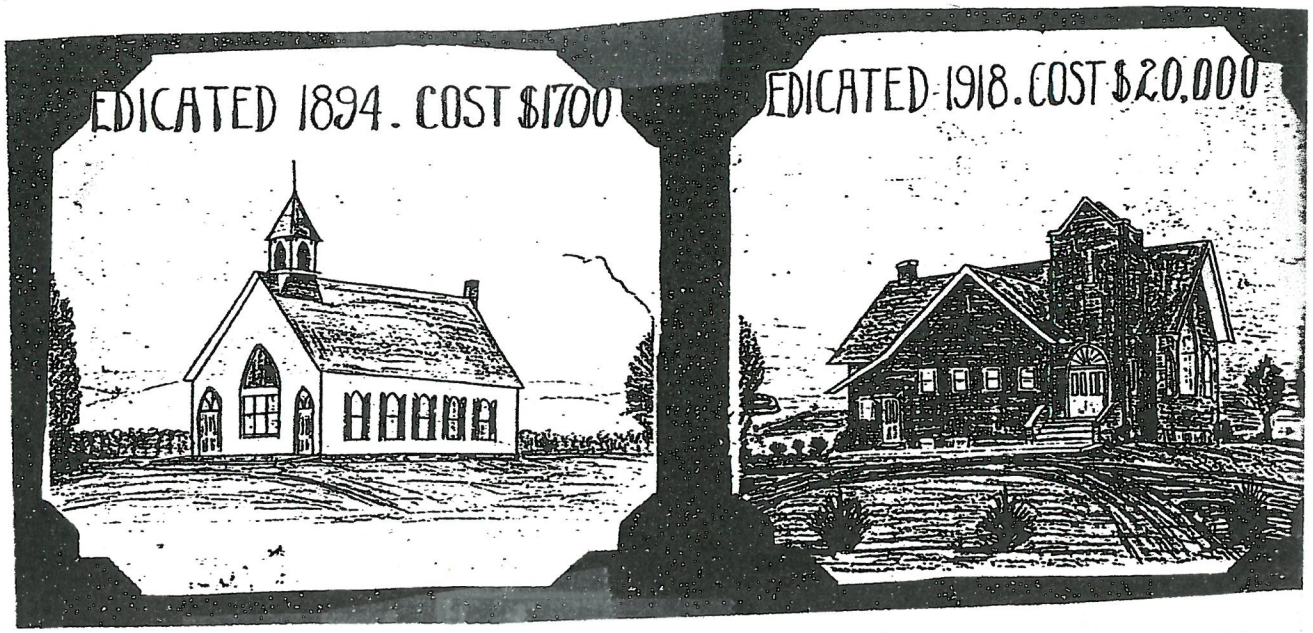
James and Ann built a log cabin which was to be their home till 1876. The five younger children were born in this house. The five younger children were Jane Mccalla (born March 24,1858 and married Lewis Cox), Samuel A. McCalla (born July 21, 1859 and lived in Blockton, Iowa), David B. McCalla (born August 28, 1861 and lived the next farm West of the original McCalla home), William A. McCalla, and James McCalla (who lived on the family farm. The oldest girl Mary married Francis Marion Thurman.

Articles brought to Iowa by James and Ann McCalla in 1857 - Bessie Woods with the family Bible, Leslie McCalla with the shotgun, Willis McCalla with the clock (Still runs in 1995), Anna Poor at the spinning wheel.

Log Cabin similar to what they probably had

These are pictures of the Reformed Presbyterian church in Clarinda Iowa to which James and Ann joined after arriving in Clarinda. The church session records indicated that there was a question as to an issue that was to be resolved/clarified before they were allowed to join the church. This must have been worked out because they both became valued members of the Clarinda church and community.





James B McCalla

Birth: unknown
Death: Jan. 31, 1877

Aged 75 Y's 11 Ms ?Ds

Family links:
Spouse:
Ann B McCalla (____ - 1886)*

Children:
Jane *McCalla* Cox (1858 - 1935)*

*Calculated relationship

Burial:
Covenanter Cemetery
Clarinda
Page County
Iowa, USA

Created by: Sherry Ross
Record added: Nov 06, 2011
Find A Grave Memorial# 79979456

Added by: Sherry Ross

Ann B McCalla

Birth: unknown
Death: Nov., 1886

Family links:
Spouse:
James B McCalla (____ - 1877)

Children:
Jane *McCalla* Cox (1858 - 1935)*

*Calculated relationship

Inscription:
WIFE OF JAMES B McCALLA AGED 55Ys 9Ms ? Ds

Burial:
Covenanter Cemetery
Clarinda
Page County
Iowa, USA

Created by: Sherry Ross
Record added: Sep 29, 2011
Find A Grave Memorial# 77285758

Added by: Sherry Ross

Cemetery Photo
Added by: Ron Livengood

OBITUARIES.

DIED, at her residence in Page county, Iowa, MRS. ANN MCCALLA, in the 56th year of her age. Mrs. McCalla was born in the County Derry, Ireland, January 28, 1831, and died on the 1st of November, 1886. Early in life she made a public profession of her faith in Jesus. She came to this country in 1847, and united with the Second Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Philadelphia. She was married to James McCalla in 1850, and removed with her husband to Iowa in 1857. Though left a widow in 1877 with a large and comparatively helpless family, she enjoyed the help and guidance of him who is "the stranger's shield, the widow's stay, the orphan's help." Her death was caused by obstruction of the bowels. She occupied her seat at church on the Sabbath week preceding her death, being then in her usual health. On the evening of the day she felt indisposed; medical aid was sought for, but could give no relief. The Master had called and she must obey the call. As a dutiful wife, kind mother, and consistent member of the church, she was ever ready to aid in every good work. Though desirous to live longer for the sake of her children, she submitted calmly to the divine will, saying, "Not my will, but thine be done." She leaves five sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. May her teaching be remembered and her example imitated by them; that they also may be followers of those who, through faith and patience, inhe it the promises. The following resolutions were adopted by the Ladies' Missionary Society.

D. M.

RESOLUTIONS of the Ladies' Missionary Society of Clarinda congregation on the death of MRS. ANN MCCALLA.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his wise providence to remove by death our dear sister, Mrs. Ann McCalla, by which providence we are admonished to be more diligent in the work of our master.

Resolved, 1st. That while we feel deeply her loss we bow in humble submission to the will of God who doeth all things well.

Resolved, 2d. That we mourn not as those who have no hope, for she trusted in Christ's promises which were precious to her, so that she could say through him her wants were all supplied, and he had always been her dear friend.

Resolved, 3d. That we most sincerely sympathize with her bereaved children, and trust that they will find the promises of Christ fulfilled to them. Though father and mother both forsake thee, the Lord will take thee up.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN AND COVENANTER and *Our Banner* for publication.

MISS M. CASKEY,
MRS. M. BAYLES,
MISS M. EWING.